

## CHILDREN DYING FOR LACK OF CARE

Hospitals Too Crowded to Give Them Attention, It Is Said.

## WITNESS DEATH AGONY OF OTHERS

Estimate Board's Report Favors New Building on Blackwell's Island.

New York's children are dying for lack of proper attention in the institutions built and maintained for their care.

Maintained?

Maintained how?

God knows!

New York has more money, it is said, than any other place in America.

Randall's Island is not to be blamed.

The administration of Commissioner James J. Smith, nearly ten years ago, is said to have been the cause of the death of many children.

Yet—

For lack of money, it is said, it is necessary to place the little patients close together. They cannot avoid seeing things that they ought not to see. They see suffering that makes them suffer and that makes their little bodies quiver with pain and heart and mind and soul tremble while they watch the anguish of others.

Miss M. C. Murphy, superintendent, cannot do any more than she does. She provides what the city allows her to provide—and a little more. The same is said to be true of the other institutions.

Here is the story:

Setting forth many cases of improper handling of children's cases in the city hospitals, the hospital investigating committee of the Board of Estimate recommended to that body yesterday the construction of a new children's hospital on Blackwell's Island. It suggested sweeping reforms in the handling of children's cases.

Showing the lack of discrimination exhibited in some hospitals, the report says that the investigators found children in a single ward suffering from these diseases or ailments: Tuberculosis of the lungs, abscess of the neck, appendicitis, fractured skull, pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis, mastoiditis, fractured femur, syphilis, marasmus and emphysema. There were six normal children there whose mothers were patients in the hospital.

Often children who go to a hospital for a surgical operation contract infectious diseases, and remain there sometimes many months. One child of two years entered a hospital to be treated for sleeping cholera. Before she was able to get out several months had elapsed. In that time she had measles, pneumonia and diphtheria, all contracted in the institution.

In one institution children had to watch the death agonies of other children. The nurse in charge said it was quite unnecessary to place screens up in such cases.

The idea of the committee is to centralize all children's cases in the proposed Blackwell's Island Hospital, which would accommodate 1,000 children.

There is not an up-to-date public hospital in New York for children," Dr. J. A. Benson, of the staff of the Metropolitan Hospital and consultant for the Babies' Dairies, said yesterday when asked for his opinion of the report. "Children have been treated like grown persons, whereas there should be distinct wards, or even hospitals, for them. The old-fashioned idea as to their care in this respect still obtains. One end of a ward is set aside for children, while the rest is devoted to adults."

In Benson said that present crowded conditions in some of the city's hospitals make it necessary to place children in wards where they did not belong. This, he added, often meant that, whereas only one or two of the children had contagious diseases, it was necessary to quarantine the whole ward. He added:

"What we need at the Metropolitan Hospital—and I cannot say that too strongly—is a children's pavilion. The matter has been before the city authorities for a long time. Conditions are too crowded to give the children the care they should have."

"The majority of hospitals have taken their pains to prevent contagious diseases," said Dr. F. S. White, specialist in children's diseases. "Sometimes the patients are admitted during the period of incubation, and it cannot be told that they are suffering from the troubles that later appear."

"They are quarantined instantly when it is discovered that they may spread disease. There has been, at times, overcrowding, and coverings may have been infected by their neighbors."

"We have been hampered in New York by lack of hospital facilities for caring for contagious diseases. In epidemics the facilities are entirely inadequate. A child may be placed in the wrong ward in the confusion, but no isolated instance should be used as a measure of the hospital work here."

SAHA BERNHARDT'S BEAT

Her Father Time is as remarkable as the success of our Winter Sale of

Perfumes and Toilet Waters, Toilet

Brushes and Powders, Preparations for

the Hair, Unguents for the Complexion,

Medicinal Preparations, and

all the goods and Vacuum Containers

at reduced prices for the occasion.

See the list of items which will be

shown to you upon entering the

entrance of the store.

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## BILL RESTRICTS RAILWAYS

Senator Kenyon's Measure Makes Expansion Difficult.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 16.—Stringent restrictions upon the expansion of railroad systems by the acquisition of stock and bonds are provided in a bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Kenyon. The bill is framed along the "guilt is personal" theory, providing only the penalty of imprisonment for those found guilty of violation.

The measure forbids the expenditure of money or the incurring of obligations for any purpose other than the extension of the railroad itself, or the improvement of its traffic facilities. It prohibits the leasing, purchasing or acquiring control of any competing line, either rail or water, or the issuance of securities of indebtedness for this purpose or the guaranteeing of the securities of another line.

The acquisition of non-competing lines is to be permitted only with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and only when it results in the improvement of the railroad itself.

All issues of stock and bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness, must be submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission for approval. The bill would regulate the issuance of one-year notes not to exceed 5 per cent of the stock and bonds or other securities outstanding. It provides that the forbidden acts may be enforced upon application of the government or of a stockholder or officer.

## COXEY'S LIEUTENANT DIES

Carl Browne Aided in Leadership of Army of Unemployed.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Carl Browne, chief lieutenant to "General" Coxe, in the march from Massillon, Ohio, to the capital, in 1894, dropped on the street here to-day from acute indigestion and died soon after in a hospital.

Browne was a crude cartoonist, with an original style of humor. He published, at irregular intervals, a paper that he first called "The Cactus" and later "The Silver Sword." Browne drew every illustration and printed out carefully on chalk plates every editorial comment.

He often wore chain armor, and sometimes a battered helmet, with a drooping red plume, when campaigning for any propaganda. At times he wore a suit of tin armor.

Browne had a beautiful home at his country estate at Glen Ellen, Cal. His wife, who was a daughter of "General" Coxe, was divorced from him several years ago.

## ABANDONED: NOT LOST

Eggs Left in Street for a Reason, the Police Decide.

The windows were open in the West 68th street police station yesterday, all on account of a crate of eggs. Patrolman John White found the eggs at 20th street and Amsterdam avenue. Being unable to learn who owned them, he took the crate to the station.

Lieutenant Sackett suggested that the eggs be auctioned, and several policemen gathered around. One asked that a few eggs be opened. They were, and the audience dwindled.

"This sale is off," announced Lieutenant Sackett. "These eggs are not lost; they're abandoned."

## CABARET MANAGER HELD

Taught Dancing in Hall Where Drinks Were Sold, Is Charged.

Edward E. Pidgeon, manager of the Jardin de Danse, Broadway and 4th street, was arrested yesterday, charged with violating a section of the city charter which makes it a misdemeanor to give dancing lessons in a hall where drinks are sold. He was held in \$500 bail by Magistrate Murphy in the Tombs court for trial in Special Sessions.

The complaint against the Jardin de Danse was made in November by Mrs. Charles H. Israel, and a representative of the Committee of Fourteen. A summons was issued some time ago, but the case hung fire until yesterday.

## EXHIBIT GLASS MOSAICS

Tiffany Studios Have on View Ecclesiastical Ornamentations.

The glass mosaic curtain which was executed three years ago for the National Theatre of Mexico has not yet been damaged in any way by the political revolutions. However, it will interest many, particularly those who did not see the wonderful drop curtain, to note that at present there is on exhibition at the Tiffany Studios figured panels of glass mosaic work which will shortly be installed in the Cathedral of St. Louis, in St. Louis.

This work was executed under the personal supervision of Louis T. Tiffany and consists of a series of twenty-two domes which will be used in the ceiling treatment of the two chapels of Our Lady and All Saints, together with a number of wall panels and lunettes depicting seven ecclesiastical subjects, which are beautifully worked out in favrile glass.

## MITCHEL LEAGUE

JUST \$8 AHEAD

Receipts \$13,611—Cost of Victory Over Tammany Was \$13,603.

The related financial report of the Mitchell League was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. Some explanation of the delay may be discovered in the fact, as stated in the report, that the league received \$4,000 in December, a month after the election, indicating a deficit after the polling. As it was, the receipts amounted to \$13,611 and the expenditures to \$13,603.

Vincent Astor was chairman of the finance committee of the league. When it was organized there was a preliminary fund of \$1,000, contributed as follows: Eric L. Roedel, \$200; Charles S. Levy, \$250; William Von Elm, \$250; and Albert J. Ullman, \$100.

Some of the contributions that followed were: George W. Perkins, \$1,000; Vincent Astor, \$2,000; Alexander Wilson, \$1,500 and \$2,000; G. O. Zeller, \$250 and \$100; M. Nordie, \$500; M. Goodman, \$1,000; C. H. Dodge, \$100; John Reinsewer, \$100; Felix Isman, \$100; A. Lewishin, \$100; Henry Chews, \$100; A. Bustanoby, \$350; T. Healy, \$500; William Hammerstein, \$200; F. F. Proctor, \$200; and Salvin Brothers, \$250.

One item of expense was an electric sign, which cost the league \$60. Boozers and buttons were another heavy expense, while rent and salaries for clerks out quite a figure.

## SAYS POLICE DOGS CAN ROUT GUNMEN

Animals Would Rid City of Human Pest, Thinks Their Trainer.

## HE INSISTS WALDO USED BAD SYSTEM

Four-Footed Assistants to Patrolman Need More Attention, Says Henry I. Baer.

With a proper use of police dogs there wouldn't be a gunman in New York, or, if there were, the town would soon be too hot to hold him.

Such is the opinion of Henry I. Baer, of White Plains, who is recognized as an expert on the use and training of these dogs in America, and who has already sold the bulk of his kennels to prominent New Yorkers, including Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt and Lawrence Waterbury. Ex-Commissioner Waldo, according to Mr. Baer, didn't think much of the dogs and so far as is known, doesn't think much of them now.

But Mr. Baer's idea of using the dogs is about as different from Mr. Waldo's as could be imagined, for the former Commissioner, says Mr. Baer, put the dogs under the supervision of the police in general. Nobody was responsible for them and they weren't responsible to anybody. Inside of three months they had lost most of the training they had kept under Bingham, and in six they were more dangerous to the peaceable citizen than to the crook.

And some of the citizens with whom they are said to have had unsatisfactory relations declare they would rather face six gunmen than one police dog with his muzzle off.

All this, says Mr. Baer, is because they don't know the real police dog, but only the dogs of the department after Waldo got through with them. And there's a difference, which is easy to tell and hard to teach—one obeys and the other doesn't. It's a difference, in the matter of dogs, between a protector and a menace. The police dog obeys, and obeys so well it would be shorter almost to tell what he doesn't do than what he does.

But the first thing he does—and that which forms the basis of his whole efficiency—is that he obeys but one master. Give him more and he is ruined, and under the late administration he had as many as were inclined to take him out. And the other things he does—catch and detain when told, trail strangers up to 3,000 feet, giving tongue when found, etc.—all depend on his having one master, according to Baer.

One master, too, doesn't mean a person who shows interest enough to hand him a bone every third Sunday. That may do for the cur, but it's no use at all with the German police dog. His master must live with him—sleep and eat in the same room, get to know him about as thoroughly as he knows himself. And he must, in addition, keep him in constant training—put him through most of his drill at least once or twice a week, and often, if he is obstinate. But the result, if it equalled that attained in Paris and Berlin, would seem to be well worth while.

"The gazetteers and gunmen would have no show," said Mr. Baer, when asked what effect the proper use of these dogs would have on the city's crime. "They would soon get to know it. There'd be no getaways—no beating up people and slipping off before policemen get there. The dogs would get them while they ran or trail them to hiding. More than that, they'd save the lives of many officers who have been ambushed in alleys or houses where they followed criminals. The dogs would do that and do it better than the men. They would patrol the officer's beat with him, as they do in Berlin, and would find the first man that started a row."

"I'm afraid the present dogs are no good. Waldo let them be spoiled. The right use of these dogs—the use we see in Europe—would do more to stop crime than any other single act which could be taken by the department."

## JUDGE GIBBS HAS BIG TIME

Shakes Hands Till Midnight with Jurists and Friends.

Louis D. Gibbs, the new county judge of the Bronx, shook hands last night with what was conservatively estimated to be fifteen hundred persons. The affair was called an informal reception to Judge Gibbs, and was held at the Terrace Hotel, No. 26 East Broadway. The judge shook the hands of old East Side friends until midnight. Judge Otto A. Rosasky, president of the County Bar Association, presided over the reception.

Among those who extended congratulations to Judge Gibbs were Justice Aaron J. Levy, Justice Leonard A. Sittkin, Justice Benjamin Hoffman, Justice Justice Leonard A. Giergler, Justice Joseph E. Newburger, Justice Otto A. Rosasky, Judge Joseph F. Mulqueen, Judge Thomas C. C. Crain, Justice Leon Sanders, Justice Alexander Finelitte, Justice Edward B. La Fetta, former Sheriff Julius Harburger and Assemblyman Mark Eisner.

## DOUBTS "SLAVE" REPORTS

Abraham Flexner Calls Them "Baseless Exaggerations."

As a result of two years' investigation of social conditions in Europe, Abraham Flexner in a volume issued by the Bureau of Social Hygiene to-day says that "the slave traffic" to be as a rule baseless exaggerations." Mr. Flexner's book is the second of a series of publications on the problem issued by the bureau, which was founded by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who contributes an introduction to the volume.

Mr. Flexner discusses the problem from every point of view. He says he found that many women are eventually abandoning their life and taking up some decent occupation, and for this reason it is extremely important that the law should take no steps to hinder their return to a respectable mode of earning a livelihood. Discussing regulation, Mr. Flexner says that it is rapidly dying out, and that it now exists only in Germany, France, Italy, Belgium and Austria-Hungary, and in these countries the system is decaying. The author holds that formidable as the problem is it can be affected for better or worse by laws and institutions. He points out that police repression alone cannot stamp it out, and endeavors to show how far police repression is a feasible manner of dealing with the evil. For the rest, indirect methods of social amelioration and reorganization must be relied on.



POLICE DOG CLIMBING TREE.

## WHITE SLAVE FILM MEN ARE INDICTED

Grand Jury Acts After Viewing Pictures, Despite Testimony of Social Workers.

Three indictments were found yesterday against those involved in the production of the film play "The Inside of the White Slave Traffic" at the Bijou and Park theatres. The indictments, which were understood, were against Samuel H. London, producer; John F. Heagney, his manager; and Harry C. Bohm, manager of the Park Theatre. The charge was giving an indecent theatrical performance.

This action was taken after the jurors had witnessed a private performance of the film, and was taken in spite of social workers, who spoke in favor of the films. Among those who favored the films were Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Frederic H. Robinson, president of the sociological fund of "The Medical Review of Reviews," which has taken up the defence of the films.

The District Attorney's office was represented before the grand jury by Floyd Wilmet, a deputy assistant. As soon as the form of the indictments is prepared they will be given to Judge Nott, in General Sessions. This is expected to be done on Monday.

Justice Seabury listened yesterday afternoon to argument for an injunction asked by Oscar Hammerstein to restrain David Belasco from presenting the moving picture show "The Traffic in Souls" at the Republic Theatre, which Belasco leased from Hammerstein. Hammerstein's attorneys argued that the production lowered the theatre's reputation, which was contrary to the terms of the lease.

Belasco's attorneys argued that others were giving moving pictures in first class theatres without lowering their standard. Justice Seabury reserved decision.

## THINKS STAGE IS SAFE

Ben Greet Convinced It Is Not "Going to the Dogs," He Says.

The thoughtless public does not want plays of the type that advocate eugenics or present the serious problems of life, Ben Greet declared yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Actors' Church Alliance, of which he is president.

"The indications are," Greet said, "that there won't be much of a revival of the sort of plays that were produced last fall and subjected to police censorship. There need be no fear that the stage will be invaded by dramas of that type. I am naturally optimistic, but I feel certain that the assertion that the drama is 'going to the dogs' is not true."

A study of the balconies, the speaker declared, would teach a wholesome lesson to any manager. He would learn, he said, that the public is not going to take to heart what George Bernard Shaw called "unpleasant plays." These plays are held up as propaganda, he added, but they failed to bring results. Therefore he believed they would die a natural death.

Dr. John Talbot Smith also held out bright hopes for the future of the stage. Frederick Ward thought the best way to combat the "red light drama" was to ignore it. Other speakers were Dr. Walter E. Bentley, founder of the alliance, Dr. Henry T. Scudder and Bishop Burch.

An election of officers resulted in Ben Greet being re-elected president, Dr. Scudder vice-president, Dr. Walter E. Bentley secretary and treasurer, and Miss Irene Ackerman corresponding secretary.

## LINER PICKS UP 7 AT SEA

Lusitania Rescues Shipwrecked Sailors of the Mayflower.

When about one thousand miles east of Sandy Hook at 6:30 a. m. yesterday the Lusitania, eastbound, sighted the dismasted British schooner Mayflower and rescued her master and seven of her crew. The information was received at the Cunard office yesterday by a telegraph message from the wireless station at Cape Race soon after the operator had received the message from Captain David Dow, of the Lusitania.

The skipper's report gave little detail, stating merely the latitude and longitude, the hour of rescue and the fact that the schooner had been set on fire to prevent her drifting a dangerous derelict in the eastbound transatlantic lane. The Lusitania left this port at 1 a. m. Wednesday and was fifty-three and one-half hours on her way to Liverpool when she picked up the shipwrecked sailors and put into Boothbay, Me., on January 10, presumably on account of heavy weather. She left the Maine port on January 11.

## Importer Sued by U. S.

Frank S. Carstaphen, Assistant United States District Attorney, filed in the Federal District Court yesterday the preliminary papers in a suit for \$16,531.47 against Herman A. Salen, secretary of the firm of Sale and Paris, France. The suit is to recover the value of furs and pelts alleged to have been undervalued by Salen.

## OWN JAIL EMPTY, WOMEN SCORNFUL

Ask at Forum Meeting Why Velatia Is Ignored for Other Prisons.

## MEN'S WASTEFULNESS IS TAKEN TO TASK

Miss Mary G. Hay Says Female Prisoners Are Crowded Into Auburn Without Reason.

Masculine wastefulness in state matters came in for a few hard knocks at the meeting of the Woman's Forum at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, who combines service on the New York State Commission on Prison Reform with her suffrage activities, had found a perfectly good institution with a \$1,000 a year warden lying idle, while Sing Sing and other places of incarceration were crammed with prisoners. She told the Woman's Forum what she thought about such mismanagement.

"The prison I found," she said, "isn't an hour's ride from Albany. It's at a place called Velatia. It's an ideal institution, with cottages for the inmates, and land so the farm colony plan could be employed, and a fine administration building, and a well paid warden. And no inmates! It's for women, but because of some twist of the law none is sent there. That makes me indignant, when I think how many women are crowded in the men's prison at Auburn, and how they are under the warden of the men's prison. They have a woman's superintendent, but the men's warden has her under him. A farm colony for women prisoners is a crying need—colonies to separate them from the men, to keep them working out in the open air. And here is an ideal colony—and it stands empty. Isn't that mismanagement?"

Miss Hay also said a word against civil service examination for superintendents and wardens. It was civil service examination, she insisted, "that put Mrs. Welsh, originator of the farm colony idea, out of Auburn some years ago."

"Civil service is all right for choosing minor officials," she said, "but superior officers have got to have the right kind of heart. A woman might have the very qualities to fit her for being in charge of women prisoners and yet be unable to answer some of the fool questions put in the civil service examination."

Miss Anne Rhodes, who talked also, told a story about prison labor conditions, which she discovered during a recent strike.

"There is a firm in New York," she said, "which makes high class shirts for men. They have a beautiful factory. Their shirts sell to well-to-do people at a good price."

"Supposedly these shirts are made in this beautiful factory. But of every pile of shirts out there a large part goes to a certain prison in Rhode Island and to a prison in a neighboring state, where they

## LOSE \$7,000,000 SUIT

Stearns Heirs Barred by Widow's Marriage.

Los Angeles, Jan. 16.—Forty-one New England heirs of Abel Stearns, a pioneer, who died in the early '50's, were defeated here to-day in their contest for the \$7,000,000 estate of Mrs. Arcadia de Baker, formerly the widow of Stearns and who at her death was the richest woman in Southern California.

The Stearns heirs claimed that before his death Abel Stearns settled upon his wife property which formed the nucleus of her fortune. Mrs. Stearns after the death of her husband married Colonel R. S. Baker. She died in 1912 intestate. Judge Rives ruled to-day that upon her second marriage Mrs. Baker ceased to be the widow of Stearns, and therefore sustained the demurrer interposed by the Baker heirs.

## Sunday Services on Heights.